

CHARLES M. SCHWAB DECLARES  
AGAINST LABOR UNION METHODS

Steel Corporation President Springs Sensation at Conference Between Millionaires and Labor Leaders—Compares Workingmen's Organizations to Trusts—Other Speakers Express Friendship for Unions.

HANNA, ARCHBISHOP IRELAND AND BISHOP POTTER SPEAK.

## REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

New York, Dec. 16.—Harmony and good will were keynote of the speeches delivered to-day at the conference between capital and labor, under the auspices of the National Civic Federation. Men who have thousands of their fellow beings in their employ, and men who are laboring for others, met to discuss the problems of conciliation, to give and receive advice.

In the opinion of many of the speakers, the majority of the strikes and troubles result from misunderstandings which would be avoided by intelligent arbitration and co-operation. There were, however, several warm adherents of trade unionism, who described the resulting benefits as they had seen them.

Just one voice was raised against labor unions, and that was by a speaker, described as "possibly the greatest employer of labor in the United States, in touch with every rank, from the bottom to the top." Charles A. Schwab, president of the great United States Steel corporation. Mr. Schwab did not condemn the principles of trade unionism, but merely the practices of the unions with which he has come in contact, and he declared that they must fail because they attempt to restrict production; in the same way, he said, all trusts must go to pieces if they try to restrict production or to raise prices.

Mr. Schwab spoke very briefly, but he made a profound impression, and the group of millionaires sitting near him applauded vigorously when he resumed his seat.

## CHAIRMAN STRAUS PRESENTS

WORKING EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE. The conference, which opened in the rooms of the Board of Trade and Transportation, drew a notable gathering, though several of the most eloquent partisans of the workingman's cause were unavoidably absent. Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor; John Mitchell, president of the United Coal Workers, and several other labor leaders were detained in Scranton by a railway washout. Word was sent to them that they would certainly have an opportunity to address the conference, and it is probable that they will be present to-morrow.

Oscar S. Straus, former United States Minister to Turkey, presided, and, after listening to the speeches, said he would venture a prophecy—that the outcome of the conference would be the appointment of a working Executive Committee, composed of men of reputation, men of interests and business, representatives of both capital and labor, with an associate who has studied social conditions.

This will be a permanent body, not for one time, but for all time, ready to take up any question of national importance whenever called upon by either side.

Among those in the room were Senator Hanna, Bishop Ireland, Archbishop Potter, R. B. Callaway of the American Locomotive Works, Theodore M. Lorch, tobacco manufacturer, Charles M. Moore, president of the Tool Trust, and Ralph M. Easley, president of the National Civic Federation. The two parties chatted pleasantly until they were requested by a photographer to "sit still and look pleasant." They followed these instructions and then resumed their conversation.

Chairman Straus, in opening the meeting, declared that it was planned to form a General Executive Committee, with representation divided among labor, capital and the general public, and that it was hoped that it would become a tribunal of appeal where the conflicting interests might meet on even footing and settle their differences in a spirit of conciliation and mutual toleration.

## JUDGE GEO. A. MADILL'S WILL.

Property Is Left to Widow and Two Children.

The will of Judge George A. Madill was filed for probate yesterday. He left the bulk of his estate in trust for the benefit of his wife, Elizabeth, his son, Charles A. Madill, and his daughter, Gertrude Madill, the property to go at the death of all three to the descendants of his son and daughter, and if there be no such descendants, to the Washington University.

He left his late residence, No. 410 Lindell boulevard, to his wife, together with his furnishings, horses and carriages. He directed that any indebtedness due him by his mother and brother, if tobacco manufacturer, be paid to the Bellefontaine Cemetery Association to keep his burial lot in order.

He left the remainder of his estate in trust to the Union Trust Company and directed that \$500 a year be paid to Edna Madill, wife of his brother, Doctor Thomas F. Madill, of Wyoc, Pa., and if his brother survives his wife he shall receive the annuity.

One-third of the income of the income goes to his wife and at her death to his son and daughter in equal parts, and at the death of either without issue to the survivor.

Another third of the income is to be paid to his wife and at her death to his son and daughter in equal parts, and at the death of either without issue to the survivor. The principal of the trust fund is to be divided among the descendants of his son and daughter in proportion to the manner in which the latter inherit the income, and if there be no such descendants, to the Washington University.

Should the property go to the Washington University \$50,000 is to be used for the law department and the rest added to the general endowment fund.

The will recites that the testator several years ago endowed the law department of the university to the amount of \$50,000. The will was dated July 15, 1888, and was witnessed by W. Alexander and William F. Haines, Jr.

Mrs. Madill and the Union Trust Company are the executors.

## BRITISH COLONIES SLIGHTED.

New Zealand's Premier Criticizes Conduct of Boer War.

Wellington, New Zealand, Dec. 16.—The Premier, R. J. Seddon, addressing the New Zealand troops which have just returned from South Africa, referred to-day in severe terms to the British War Office and its attempts to multiply the number of troops. He said that if the colonies had been given a free hand and had been less bound by red tape the results would have been better.

Should the British army be required elsewhere, the Premier added, the colonies and other soldiers could now easily finish the war.

PARENTS GO TO  
GRAVE TOGETHER.

Mrs. Branning's Death Occurs Within Three Hours of Her Husband's.

NEWS IS KEPT FROM CHILDREN.

Four of Them and the Parents of Mrs. Branning in a Critical Condition With Pneumonia.

While six members of their family lay at the point of death, suffering from attacks of pneumonia, from which it is thought they cannot recover, the double funeral of Frederick Branning and his wife, Mary, who survived him but a few hours, took place yesterday morning from the home near East St. Louis, Mr. and Mrs. Branning succumbed to pneumonia Thursday night, and their death is kept from the remaining members of their family lest the shock of the news prove fatal.

The saddest duty of the nurses who have been engaged to care for the children at the Branning home is to answer questions of the children as they faintly inquire for their parents.

Mr. and Mrs. Bartell, father and mother of Mrs. Mary Branning, who are not expected to recover, also are in the hospital, and the loss of their daughter and son-in-law, for fear the knowledge would hasten their death.

The funeral services at the Branning home yesterday morning were very quiet. The pallbearers were selected from among old friends of Mr. and Mrs. Branning, who were widely known throughout St. Clair and Madison counties, and the caskets were solemnly carried to the hearse which stood a short distance down the road. The cortege, followed by several hundred friends and neighbors, moved from the house in which lay the stricken family, all unconscious of the loss of their loved ones.

The case of the Brannings is unique in the medical annals of the East Side, and the standing of the family lends interest to it. Two weeks ago little John Branning became ill with a severe cold. His condition was not considered serious by his parents, who failed to call a physician until the following day. By that time Mr. and Mrs. Branning themselves had contracted colds which their chest, Doctor H. C. Fairbrother was sent for and he advised all the members of the family to remain indoors until they had fully recovered.

Mr. Branning laughed when told that he should stay in bed, but he was not to be deceived. He died Sunday night, and Mrs. Branning, too, did not realize the seriousness of the situation. A week ago the couple were stricken with pneumonia. Their children and Mr. Bartell were also stricken, and the family was attacked by the disease.

When Doctor Fairbrother arrived at the house Tuesday morning he found the Branning family in bed all dangerously ill. He once again tried to persuade them to stay in bed, but they would not listen. At midnight Thursday, "I found John lying before morning," faintly whispered Mrs. Branning, and three hours later she passed away.

Doctor Fairbrother is making heroic efforts to save the lives of two of the children, whose recovery is probable. There is no hope for the other members of the family.

## DUEL CAUSES RESIGNATIONS.

Emperor William's Crusade Sends Titled Men From Army.

Berlin, Dec. 16.—Count von Eulenberg, grand court marshal of Prussia and commander of the First Division of Infantry, has resigned from the army.

It is understood that Count von Eulenberg's action is a result of the Blaskowitz-Hildebrandt affair, together with the recent resignation of Count von Helldorf, the commander of another East Prussian Infantry division, is taken to mean that Emperor William is resolutely determined to suppress dissent under the most unusual circumstances.

These forced resignations of German army officers of high rank have naturally excited lively discussion, and also considerable approval in military circles.

## TWO FREEZE TO DEATH

IN NEW ORLEANS.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL. New Orleans, La., Dec. 16.—There has been two deaths here from freezing. Louis Butler, an aged negro, was found this morning frozen to death in a ditch in Tulopole street.

Victor Oliver, a young white man, in delicate health, was found frozen to death in his room in a cheap apartment house. There were also three deaths to-day—Mrs. Foy, her grandchild and Thomas Burke—whose clothes caught fire while hugging the fire to keep warm.

Great suffering is reported throughout the city, while the cold is not so severe as in some past years, the suddenness of the fall—40 degrees, less than a day—made it more felt.

## WITNESSED PLAY FROM WINGS.

Kathryn Kidder's Appearance in Cincinnati Filled Theater.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL. Cincinnati, O., Dec. 16.—A sensational incident occurred to-night in Robinson's Opera-house at the opening performance of Kathryn Kidder's new play, "Molly Pitcher." The crowd that attended was so large that many spectators were forced to stand in the aisles. To this the first officials objected, and ordered the aisles to be cleared. Their minds not being obeyed, the officials resorted to the alternative of ringing down the curtain. Then an announcement was made that the performance could not proceed until the order was carried out.

In this emergency Miss Kidder appeared before the curtain and invited the spectators who could not obtain seats to step up on the stage and witness the performance from the wings. Her invitation was accepted, and the play proceeded without further incident.

## ALL DIFFICULTIES REMOVED.

Treaty With Denmark for the West Indian Isles Said to Be Assured.

Washington, Dec. 16.—As a result of the negotiations that have been in progress between Secretary Hay and Mr. Brun, the Danish Minister, the last obstacles of substance to the preparation to the treaty of concession whereby the United States will become possessed of the Danish West India Islands have been raised.

It is said that the points of difference have been adjusted in a manner to secure the acceptance of the treaty by the United States Senate, and it is even possible that the convention may be signed before the body before the holiday season.

MISS HELEN GOULD WILL  
VISIT ST. LOUIS JANUARY 11.

Miss Helen Miller Gould writes as follows to John Schroers, chairman of the Educational Committee of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, explaining her failure to attend the meeting of the World's Fair Board of Lady Managers at the Manhattan Hotel, New York, on December 5, and announcing her intention to visit St. Louis:

Dear Sir:—In regard to a meeting of the World's Fair Board of Lady Managers in New York early this month, we have made a careful search for the notice which was sent me of this meeting. We have searched without avail through the case where my invitations are kept; nor is there any memorandum of it in my engagement book. My secretaries have not been able to find any trace of it as yet, but I will have them look carefully through the letter file, although letters are rarely placed in it until they are answered.

It would have been a pleasure to me to have attended the meeting had I known of it.

During the last few weeks we have had more than usual to do on account of my brother's marriage and a school of pedagogy that we are giving to-day, and if the letter reached here it must have been mislaid in some way, for I certainly have not seen it.

I am planning to visit the Southwest in January, reaching St. Louis on the evening of the 11th and remaining until the following Wednesday morning. Were it convenient for them, it would give me great pleasure to meet any of the members you may wish, on the 12th or 14th.

Assuring you of my warm interest in the great Exposition, which I am sure will be very fine, I remain very sincerely,

(Signed) HELEN MILLER GOULD.  
Honorable John Schroers, Chairman Educational Committee, St. Louis World's Fair, St. Louis.  
New York City, Dec. 14, 1901.

## DEPENDENT ON FAITH

TO CURE CHILDREN.

Death of Two Tots at Faith Home Held by Coroner to Be Due to Neglect.

Managers Say That Medicine Was Not Used—"Waited on the Will of God," They Declare.

Two deaths at the Faith Home for Children at No. 311 North Garrison avenue within ten days have called the attention of city authorities to a new sect that has for its principal tenet the cure of the sick by faith and the prohibition of medical treatment.

Yesterday the Coroner returned a verdict that the death of little George Williams, who died suddenly on Sunday at the home, was due to neglect. One week before little Louis Diep died at the home from burns which had not been medically treated. The women who operate the home, Mrs. Mary S. Walton and Mrs. Mary Coker-Miller, on the witness stand claimed that they do not use medicines in treating the cases at their home, depending upon faith alone.

The Faith Home on North Garrison avenue is a unique place, and in it fifty-old children, many placed there because they are not wanted at home, are being brought up in the strange creed of the two women, claiming that they are inspired by divine power to rear these children in the faith they have adopted. The old house has served as a hospital and boarding-house for several generations. Now its tumble-down aspect and cheerless room bear more the resemblance to a tenement than a place where children are brought up to become useful citizens. Of the women who operate this home, one is old, past the half-century mark, the other at least 35, plainly dressed and with the rigidly determined look of those who are firm set in their beliefs.

According to the story told by the women to a Republic reporter yesterday the Williams child is an orphan who has been in the care of a nurse who resides at De Soto, Mo. This child was placed in their charge. Last week he was taken ill with pneumonia, and since that time the women have relied upon their own prayers to save the life of the helpless 4-year-old. While the boy lay fever-stricken and suffocating the women said by "waiting on the will of the Lord he would be cured."

"If the Lord had wanted George to get well we would have ordained it so," said Mrs. Coker-Miller.

One week ago Sunday, and the Coroner was notified. Those associated in the management of the home were called upon by the Coroner yesterday to answer at the inquest the medical attendance had not been summoned. It was shown by the testimony of Doctor Milton J. Hopkins of No. 2015 Easton avenue that he had been called and had left medicine, which the women admitted had not been administered. "We received a message from God to discontinue its use," testified Mrs. Coker-Miller. Deputy Coroner Fitzgibbons stated that he would lay the case before District Attorney Folk and also before the Grand Jury.

One week ago little Louis Diep was taken to the home for treatment, while the cold spread in the usual way, and cure, and, although medicine was at last brought into requisition, it was too late and the child died.

Asked for No Charter. The two women were found at the home yesterday by a Republic reporter. They claimed that the conduct of the establishment and the deaths, "We operate this home ourselves," said Mrs. Coker-Miller. "We have no charter and no incorporation. We are not afraid of the laws of God. The laws of man when they are founded upon the Bible are all right; when they are not they are unconstitutional. We are not afraid to take the consequences of our acts. God will direct us. We will see that we do not suffer."

"You know that you lay yourself liable to the law when you allow a child to die without medical attention?" was asked. "We do not stop to think of laws; we do what the inspiration tells us to do. We are not afraid. God will come to our aid. We are not Christian Scientists nor faith curists. We have a faith of our own and we lay it upon the will of the Lord to direct us."

The women say that they have fifty-eight children who have been placed in their charge by relatives. Several years ago they started a home in their own residence, and as time passed the number of children in their charge grew until they were forced to take their present quarters. They are not afraid of the law, and they charge contribute what they can toward the support of the home. Regarding the strange creed they profess both women say that it is of their own origination. It is simply following out the dictates of their conscience, believing that God will bless their actions. The children do no work, and the home is in order, and what education they receive is imparted by Mrs. Coker-Miller and her mother.

The home is poorly furnished, and from its appearance indicates that ordinary comforts are not plentiful.

## BRIGANDS MAY NOW BARGAIN.

Belief Prevails That They Realize That \$66,000 Is Ransom Total.

Washington, Dec. 16.—Late advice received at the State Department from its agents in Turkey show that they are again seeking to open up communication with the brigands, with probability of success.

It is believed that the kidnappers at "ast have begun to realize that the \$66,000 now in the hands of Mr. Dickinson represents all the ransom that can be secured so a man.

At the President Association headquarters there were 135 applications for relief filed by 6 p. m., as against 175 filed Saturday. Applications for shelter at the police stations, Salvation Army barracks and the various charitable shelter houses were as numerous as on the three preceding days, but all applicants were accommodated.

Postmaster Baumhoff said yesterday that the cold spell is playing hob with the mail service. Nearly all mail for St. Louis arriving from outside points, was delayed from 10 to 12 hours, caused by snow blockades, and this condition promises to continue for several days, as the weather officials prognosticate a continuance of snow and cold weather for that period in this territory.

## FOUR BOYS AND ONE GIRL AT ONE BIRTH.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL. Texarkana, Tex., Dec. 16.—Mrs. William Walker, wife of a prominent cotton raiser near this place, gave birth to five children, four boys and one girl.



THOMAS A. BUCKLAND, ASSISTANT CITY CHEMIST. Who was on the witness stand for two hours at yesterday's session of the Court of Inquiry, and who was reprimanded by Mayor Wolf and Captain for inability to answer certain questions. The complete report of yesterday's session of the Court of Inquiry will be found on page six.

MONOPOLY ORDERS MARCONI  
TO CEASE HIS EXPERIMENTS.

Anglo-American Telegraph Company Declares It Has the Exclusive Right to the Telegraph Business in Newfoundland and Its Dependencies and Threatens an Injunction—Marconi Is Pleased.

## WILL SEND NEW YEAR'S MESSAGE FROM ENGLAND TO AMERICA.

## TWO CUNARD VESSELS, ONE HUNDRED MILES APART, SPEAK EACH OTHER IN MIDATLANTIC.

New York, Dec. 16.—The Cunarder Etruria, which has just arrived here, was in communication for more than five hours in mid-ocean with the Etruria, which reached Liverpool to-day. Long before either ship sighted the other their commanders were conversing by the Marconi wireless system. The position of each ship was known to the other hours before their main tracks showed above the horizon.

The Etruria left Liverpool on December 7—the same day the Umbria steamed out of New York. They were 150 miles east northeast of Sandy Hook when they passed each other last Wednesday, or in latitude 41.1 and longitude 85.0.

Five hours before that when they were fully 100 miles apart, the Etruria on the Etruria began to call warningly. The operator replied, and then the word "Umbria" was slowly spelled out on the Etruria's instrument. Then followed the Etruria's location. The Etruria replied, giving her location, which showed her to be fully 100 miles away from the other vessel.

The Umbria sent her number of passengers, the fact that all was well, and the latest news from New York. The Etruria sent word of the burning of the great Liverpool Exchange quadrangle, which occurred on December 4, while the Etruria was lying in the Mersey.

St. John's, Newfoundland, Dec. 16.—Signor Marconi, who declares that he has succeeded in receiving a wireless telegraph signal from across the Atlantic Ocean, was to-day served with legal documents from the solicitors of the Anglo-American Telegraph Company.

These notify him that the said company possesses an exclusive monopoly of the telegraph business within Newfoundland and its dependencies, and demand that he cease his experiments and remove his apparatus forthwith, otherwise the company will apply to the Supreme Court for an injunction restraining him from further trials.

Marconi has not yet decided what course of action he will take in the matter. But he regards the action on the part of the Anglo-American Telegraph Company as the best proof of the importance of his new discovery.

Owing to the fog and rain Marconi was unable to swing his kites in mid-air to-day. He therefore made an equally profitable trip to Cape Spear to determine what he could do for the purpose of the wireless telegraph station, which he proposed to erect.

At Cape Spear the weather was rendered extremely unpleasant by fog, wind and rain, and the inventor was unable to decide upon a site for his proposed station. He could not see the shore, and he was unable to make any of the physical features of the country in the vicinity is necessary before fixing upon a site.

Mr. Marconi wishes to avoid the presence of a high hill behind the station. Hills in the background are detrimental to the system if they are in the line of transmission, as they weaken the signals by causing a rebound.

Marconi will inaugurate the new year by sending a special message over the Atlantic by the steamer on which he is to sail for England on December 19 reaches England on time. He will go directly to Cornwall and take charge of matters there.

By midnight Marconi will have a fully equipped station here for sending and receiving messages between America and England, and another station on the Massachusetts coast.

ENGLISH ASSISTANTS IGNORANT. London, Dec. 16.—At the headquarters here of the inventor of wireless telegraphy it was said to-day by the officials in charge that the experiments at St. John's, so far as they know, are all over. They do not expect to hear any further details until Signor Marconi arrives in London.

It was said that storms on both sides of the Atlantic had seriously interfered with the work, which, the officials claim, would have been much more satisfactory under normal weather conditions. The Police, Coroner's office, having been seriously damaged by high winds.

The officials at Cork refuse to confirm or deny the truth of the reports from St. John's that messages had been received there from Cornwall by wireless telegraphy. They confess complete ignorance of the success or failure of the experiments.

Professor Pupin a Believer. New York, Dec. 16.—M. I. Pupin, professor of electrical mechanics at Columbia University, says that he fully believes in Marconi's success in signaling between the coasts of Newfoundland and Cornwall, England, by his system of wireless telegraphy. "The signals were very faint, as I read in the report, but that has little to do with it. The distance which is about 1,000 miles, between these two points, was overcome, and further development of the signaling instruments is all that is required."

Professor Pupin said that members of the Society of Electrical Engineers had discussed the subject two years ago, and many were at that time of the opinion that the distance was not far distant when wireless messages would be sent 1,000 miles or more. He said: "One point which is of great value and interest to the scientific world is that Marconi has proved conclusively that the curvature of the earth is no obstacle to the system of wireless telegraphy. It was inclined to think, and there were many heated discussions upon it, that the curvature limited the system. All Marconi's efforts of late have been directed toward perfecting and making his system more powerful, and giving a greater height to the sending end."

"It still remains to be proved, however, that heavy banks of fog, low-based clouds and heavy showers along and in the path of the transmitted electric wave will not entirely obstruct its passage. The presumption further is that they will, as experiments thus far have proved. Atmospheric conditions have also much to do with and strongly affect the electric wave."

## RETAINS NAME OF PATRICK.

Shannahan Wanted to Be Called Percy, but Changes His Mind.

The application of Patrick Joseph Shannahan to have his name changed to Percy Shannahan was denied in Judge Thompson's court yesterday. The application was made January 23, 1901, but was abandoned. Shannahan was a conductor on a street car, and stated that he wanted to have his name changed because he had been called Percy for many years.